

and relatively inconspicuous; Sc_2 is almost opposite the fork of R_2+3 ; cell 1st M_2 broader and the basal deflection of M_1+2 consequently longer; basal deflection of Cu_1 some distance beyond the fork of M as in *C. nipponensis*. In both *C. autumnæ* and *C. japonica*, the second anal vein adds between one-fourth and one-half the length of the long sector.

Genus TIPULA Linnaeus

Tipula tokionis, new species.

Female.—Length, 25 mm.; wing, 20.5–21.5 mm.

Superficially very similar to *T. saitamae* Alexander (Japan) from which it differs as follows:

Head much darker brownish gray. Pronotum not yellow but distinctly suffused with brown. Mesonotal praescutum without the grayish cast in *T. saitamae*. Legs with the tips of the femora and tibiæ narrowly but distinctly darkened. Wings with the ground-color more grayish than yellowish. Abdominal tergites with a broad, blackish sublateral stripe on either side. Ovipositor with the tergal valves slender, almost straight; sternal valves very broad and compressed, the tips evenly rounded.

Habitat.—Japan.

Holotype, ♀, Tokyo, September 15, 1919 (R. Takahashi).

Paratopotype, ♀, August 16, 1919.

A NOTE ON AEDES NIPHADOPSIS DYAR & KNAB

(Diptera, Culicidæ)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

This species was described (Ins. Ins. Mens., v, 166, 1918) from specimens taken in Salt Lake County, Utah, by Prof. C. T. Vorhies, only the female being made known. Through information kindly supplied by Prof. Vorhies, I was enabled to locate the breeding places of the species. The larvæ occurred most numerous in a railroad ditch-pool full of short stems of last season's grass near the hot springs to the northwest of Salt Lake City. The water in the pool was salt and bitter from minerals in the spring.

Male. The palpi have the white scales predominating on the shaft, the hairs of the last joints black. Abdomen marked as in the female, with broad white basal bands, generally indented centrally and with an apical triangle of pale scales, often wholly pale dorsally with paired black spots. Wings with the scales sparser than in the female, black, but showing many white ones in the costal region.

Hypopygium. Side pieces conical, about three times as long as wide; apical lobe nearly bare, with only a few very small setæ, which are turned outward, away from the face of the lobe; basal lobe flat, a long slender spine on the margin, accompanied by three or four setæ about as long as it; the remainder of the lobe, which is rather large, bears very short setæ from slight tubercular bases. Claspette rather long, the filament long, sickle-shaped, a little expanded at tip and longer than the stem. Tenth sternites normal. Ninth tergites with about ten stout spines.

Larva. Head rounded, about as wide as long, darkly infuscated; antennæ uniform, rather small, dark brown, the tuft a little beyond the middle; head hairs single, occasionally double, the upper pair in one specimen triple. Air-tube about two-and-a-half times as long as wide, dark brown, the 5- to 7-haired tuft arising before the middle; pecten generally of few teeth (9), variable, the terminal tooth often detached, but as often not, frequently differing on the two sides of the same specimen. Anal segment with the dorsal plate reaching the middle of the sides at the farthest, irregularly edged and narrower behind. Lateral comb of the eighth segment of about twelve large scales in two irregular rows, each scale with long central thorn and stout short lateral spinules.

The species seems a good one, allied to *impiger* Walker (*decticus* H., D. & K.) and *prodotos* Dyar. It is nearest to the former, but has adopted a desert dress as befits the open nature of its habitat, the plains about the Great Salt Lake being wholly devoid of any vegetation more than a foot high, except, of course, as modified by cultivation.

The mating habits have not been observed.